

OCTOBER

Vol. 12.—No. 42

And, he now broken in pieces, and one of the main elements abstracted, to gratify the ambition of a mere soldier, who admits himself that he has none of the experience or attainments of a statesman; who never exercised a civil function in his life; and who is profoundly ignorant by his own confession, of even the current political measures of legislation? Shall the great popular power—the check and balance wheel between the State, the Senate and the People—

those two bodies organized upon different basis of representative action? The proposition is most alarming and pregnant with mischief. The architects of ruin are always ready to tear down; but can they erect a better edifice from the fragments of their destruction?

"A thousand years scarce serve to blind a State? A single hour may lay it in the dust!"

Let the people pause above this proposition. Let them reflect what will be the result of introduction. Gen. Taylor's only avowed principle—The abolition of the Veto—into our national legislation. Will the great machinery of our government, which has found so often its preservation in the exercise of this power, continue to move on steadily when it is gone? Or will it not rather, like a watch whose main spring is broken, run down with noise and violence and confusion? We would advise all who would act with judgment and discretion upon this subject, to consult the able papers of "The Federalist," and the sound and deliberate views of Story and Kent in their Commentaries on the Constitution, upon the importance, and indispensable necessity of this power. Those opinions were given by men who were statesmen and constitutional jurists, and who had devoted their lives to the investigation of the principles of government. If they would hesitate to lay the hand of Dagon on the ark of our nation, what blindness and infatuation would be for a rough and inexperienced soldier to attempt to carve out, as with the sword, one of its most vital and delicate portions! Truly we might apply to the reckless followers of Gen. Taylor, in this attack upon the constitution, the old quotation that—

"Fools blunder in where angels fear to tread"

Bathonsville Republican
Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1845

FOR PRESIDENT
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET
For the State at Large.
NATHANIEL TERRY, of Limestone.
RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.

- 1 District, T. B. BETHA, of Wilcox.
- 2 "JOHN COCHRAN, of Barbour.
- 3 "J. L. P. COFFRELL, of Lowndes.
- 4 "JAS. M. BECKETT, of Pickens.
- 5 "L. P. WALKER, of Landerdale.
- 6 "D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Madison.
- 7 "A. J. WALKER, of Benton.

"TAX BOOKS"
Are now ready and we shall be glad to supply the various Officers.

NOTICE.
The partnership of Grant & Lewis was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th day of August, 1845. The subscription list belongs entirely to the former, and all the debts due from the office will be discharged by him. The advertising accounts will be divided, and each person notified where his account passes.
J. F. GRANT,
C. LEWIS.

By a subsequent contract and agreement, all the accounts due the Republican Office, for Job Work and Advertising, as well as those for Subscription, within the State of Alabama, are to be settled with
J. F. GRANT.

CONFERENCE MEETING.
Our next annual Conference for the Methodist Protestant Church for the Huntsville District, will go into session on the 9th of November next, at White Plains Benton County, Ala. Ministerial brethren of all Religious denominations are invited to attend.
J. VANSANT, Superintendent.
September 18th 1845.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Chalybeate Spring Camp Ground, near the Iron Works, commencing on Thursday before the 3d Sabbath in October next.
E. J. HAMIL.

GEN. CASS' PLATFORM.
ON THE "WILMOT PROVISION."

We have neither the right nor the power to touch slavery where it exists.—Gen. Cass.

Congress has no right to say, that there shall be slavery in New York, or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any human power but the people of those States, respectively, which can change the relations existing thereon.—Gen. Cass.

A successful attempt to change the principles of the Wilmot Provision upon the legislation of this government, and to apply them to new territory, should not be regarded as a new territory, but as a continuation of the old territory.—Gen. Cass.

I am opposed to the exercise of any power by Congress over the people of any territory, which may be necessary to regulate it, but I am in favor of leaving the people of any territory to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution.—Gen. Cass.

The Wilmot Provision seeks to take from the legitimate question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union as such, and having no relation to the people of the people for a special purpose, and to apply it to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity.—Gen. Cass.

I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over the subject of slavery.—Gen. Cass.

I do not see in the Constitution any grant of such a power to Congress.—Gen. Cass.

THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION THAT NOMINATED GEN. CASS.

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, that such State has the sole and proper jurisdiction of everything appertaining to their own affairs, and prohibited by the Constitution, that all efforts of the abolitionists to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, or to take any action in relation to them, are unconstitutional and void."

ted to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

GEN. TAYLOR'S PLATFORM.
ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have laid it down as a principle, not to give any opinion upon, or prejudice in any way the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the case presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle.—Z. Taylor.

Letter to B. M. McConkey of Cincinnati, in reply to the Enquiry whether he would veto the Wilmot Provision.

Gen. Taylor's endorsement, Mr. Fillmore's abolition opinions, in his last letter to Mr. Allison, by the following extract:

"The Democratic Convention met in May and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States—a manifestation of the more grateful because it was not numbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

This man is Millard Fillmore, and this is the Platform of the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1845.

Sir: Your communication of the 15th inst. as chairman of a committee appointed by "The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

- 1st Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?
- 2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?
- 3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?
- 4th. Are you in favor of the immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged and have no time to enter into argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself for the present by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WHIG OPINIONS OF GEN. CASS.

It is a gratifying fact, that before the nomination of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, the Whig Whigs generally spoke in terms of unqualified praise, both of his talents and patriotism. Then, there was no political necessity that they should abuse and vilify him, and they spoke their honest sentiments of admiration for a man who had long and ably served his country at home and abroad. They bear testimony, not only to his distinguished ability as a statesman, but to the purity of his private and public life.

"The first we give is an extract from a letter of Mr. Brooks, the Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser in 1832, and now editor of the N. Y. Express. After briefly referring to the distinguished part Gen. Cass had borne in the history of his country, Mr. Brooks thus sums up his character politically and socially:—

"When he commenced his career, the territory of Michigan was almost a wilderness, just emerging from the dominion of the savage and Detroit, its capital, one of the most ancient villages, became his residence. This little community was among the happiest of the happy;—not only to his distinguished ability as a statesman, but to the purity of his private and public life.

The Richmond Whig of Dec. 16th, 1842, quotes and endorses the following from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"Gen. Cass, than whom no purer man breathes, (we hope this praise from us may not be very injurious to him) is universally beloved for the purity of his private & public character. His conduct as representative of our government at Paris, has been almost universally approved; and as he is well known to be very little imbued with the party spirit of the day, moderate men on all parties have looked forward to the possibility of his becoming the successful candidate of a new organization of parties."

The Whig, also, speaks of the great ability which Gen. Cass displayed in his pamphlet on the Quintuple Treaty, and declares that we are eminently indebted to Gov. Cass' "Great Britain has been talked in her design of acquiring absolute supremacy upon the ocean."

The Whig also quotes a lengthy extract from a letter to the United States Gazette, another Whig Journal, which concludes with the following:

"Gen. Cass hastily prepared a pamphlet setting forth the true import and dangers of this treaty. It will be read by every state man in Europe, and added to the General's personal influence here, will be effectively built England. The country owes much for his sane and effectual influence with this government."

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, in an editorial of April 18th 1842, speaking of the celebrated pamphlet says that the views of Gen. Cass have received "general approbation from one end of the Union to the other."

The National Gazette (Whig) says:

"Gen. Cass is a man of education, talents and industry."

The North American (Whig) says:

"Gen. Cass is a soldier, a scholar and a gentleman."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Gen. Cass is distinguished for his great general acquirements, clear, philosophic and capacious intellect, and fine original style of composition."

THE VETO POWER.

Aside from the declaration of the Northern Whigs that Gen. Taylor is pledged not to veto the Wilmot Provision, his endorsement of Mr. Fillmore's Abolition opinions, his suspicious silence upon this subject, there can be no doubt that if he abides by the principles laid down in his first Allison letter, that he would sanction a bill prohibiting slavery in the territories.

In that letter he says, the "veto power should never be exercised except in case of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Now if Congress passes the Wilmot Provision it is clear it will not be an act which will come under the head of "manifest haste and want of consideration." The restriction of slavery is a subject which has long been agitated in every section of the Union. It has been before Congress in a variety of shapes, and discussed for years.—Now no body can pretend that it is an act restricted to a narrow range of subjects, or that its restriction is passed by Congress, it will be the result of hasty legislation or want of consideration. It will be a measure long threatened and premeditated. Consequently Gen. Taylor could not interpose the veto to save the south, and the Union on the second ground which he lays down for his Exercise. Is it an act which in Gen. Taylor's opinion would be a "clear violation of the constitution?" We know that the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the territories is a mooted question.—The whole whig, and a large portion of the democratic party at the north, contend that Congress has undoubted jurisdiction over the subject. Even this power is conceded by some politicians at the south. Would Gen. Taylor then conceive that act of Congress on a subject about which there is so great a difference of opinion, would be a "clear violation of the constitution?" It is settled that a candidate elected to power by a party must be the exponent of the principles and measures of that party and assist in carrying them out. Now a large majority of the whig party in the United States not only believe that Congress has the constitutional power to pass the Wilmot Provision, but are the uncompromising advocates for the measure. They regard it as the paramount question in the present issues. Can we then suppose that Gen. Taylor would veto a measure, which a decided majority of his political friends believe to be constitutional and essential to the welfare of the Union? Again Gen. Taylor distrusts his own qualifications and promises not to have studied the constitution and laws of his country, to whom then will he look for advice upon all constitutional questions presented to him? To the ablest and best whigs of the Union who will compose his cabinet. To Daniel Webster whom the Whigs regard as the "great expounder" of the constitution and whose interpretations of that instrument are considered authoritative by his party; he will look to Millard Fillmore, associated on the same ticket, occupying the second office, and to whose "distinguished abilities" and sound "conservative opinions," Gen. Taylor pays the highest compliments. Both these gentlemen, together with all the ablest and best whigs at the north are the open advocates of the Wilmot Provision. They have no doubt of its constitutionality, and expediency. How then can Gen. Taylor consider a measure "clearly unconstitutional," which the leading statesmen of his own party, men of "distinguished abilities," and "sound & conservative opinions," consider to be clearly and unquestionably constitutional? And how then can he interpose the executive veto in the event of his election?

This same letter also exhibits the latitudinarian construction Gen. Taylor places upon the constitution and the powers of Congress, he says:

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

Gen. Taylor then believes that Congress has the power to enact,

A high protective Tariff.

To engage in any scheme of Internal Improvement.

If Gen. Taylor believes Congress to possess the power under the constitution to pass all these measures, upon what ground can he come to the conclusion that the Wilmot Provision is "clearly unconstitutional?"

He says, too, that "the personal opinions of the executive ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy.—Is the Wilmot Provision a question of domestic, or foreign policy? If it is the former, he is bound to sanction it in the event it is enacted by Congress. Are not the Northern Whigs right when they assert that Gen. Taylor is pledged in this letter not to interfere with the action of Congress upon the subject of slavery? They are pressing his election at the North on account of his adherence to their own peculiar views on this question. They understand, and believe that he is with them. If such are not Gen. Taylor's opinions, is he not bound by every principle of manliness and honesty to place his views upon this great subject fully and unequivocally before the country?

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Cones & Pentecost, and A. K. Richardson & Co. at Rome, Ga. From the standing and reputation which the gentlemen enjoy in the community, we have no doubt that all who have business to transact with them will be fully satisfied, we understand the Cars will run to Rome by next Thursday; our platters and merchandise will now be brought into new relation with that flourishing place.

THE CONTRAST.

The Taylor men at the south, while they admit that the Whigs of the north are deeply infected with Abolitionism, and are disposed to trample on the rights of the south, say that the northern democrats are no better. Now here we have the position of the two parties in Massachusetts, and the slavery question defined. Let any one read the two resolutions, and say whether there is no difference between northern democrats and whigs on this subject.

The following resolution was passed by

the Democratic Convention of Mass.

Resolved, That this convention exercise of any jurisdiction over the matter of slavery in the territories, but is in favor of leaving to the people who inhabit them, the right to establish and regulate their own domestic institutions and relations, under the general principles of the constitution, and this is a claim which cannot be dispensed with, and the national democracy devoted, as it is to the liberty, equality, and fraternity of this great brotherhood of States.

Now look on this picture.

The following resolution was adopted by the Whigs, at the ratification meeting in Boston:

Resolved, That we believe in the assurances that General Taylor expresses the existence of slavery, and is opposed to its extension. The question of extension of Slavery over the territory of the United States, must first receive the action of Congress, and Gen. Taylor has formally and explicitly declared his intention not to interfere with "the will of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress." Hence there is the strongest and best reason for believing that the cause of freedom would be altogether secure from any interference on the part of the Executive. It therefore becomes the interest and duty of the States to see that their opinions are maintained in both Houses of Congress, and especially that it become their duty to defeat the election of General Cass, who has avowed his uncompromising hostility against such restricting the extension of slavery by any act of Congress, and who would be held by his party to veto any legislation having that for its object. And in the opinion of this meeting, the defeat of General Cass can only be prevented by the election of General Taylor."

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The Election returns so far as received are decidedly indicative that the State has gone for the Democrats, and is safe for Cass and Butler in November.

Below are the returns from thirty counties, from the Charleston Mercury the result is as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

| | Whig. | Dem. | Whig. | Dem. |
|------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| First dist | 746 | 925 | 1407 | 1402 |
| Second | 425 | 287 | 2533 | 2431 |
| Third | 313 | 283 | 3249 | 3394 |
| Fourth | 299 | 230 | 1652 | 1231 |
| Fifth | 754 | 918 | 759 | 990 |
| Sixth | 481 | 635 | 526 | 721 |
| Seventh | 2173 | 672 | 3132 | 1903 |
| Eighth | 1472 | 965 | 1743 | 1095 |

| | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|
| 6763 | 4945 | 15001 | 13,170 |
| 4945 | | | 13,170 |
| 1818 | | 1841 | 1818 |
| | | 23 | |

The Democratic gain in the counties heard from, as compared with the vote of last year is 23. It will be recollected that the Democratic majority in the State then was 1289.

In the above recapitulation only one county (DeKalb) in the fifth District was in favor of the Democrats. In the Coosa River Journal we have full returns from that District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | Whig. | Dem. |
|--------------|----------|------|
| Cass, | 550 maj. | 194 |
| DeKalb, | 77 | 95 |
| Chattanooga, | 53 | 51 |
| Floyd, | 30 | 30 |
| Paulding, | 172 | 172 |
| Walker, | 303 | 303 |
| Murray, | 136 | 136 |
| Dade, | 415 | 415 |
| Gilmer, | | |
| Gwinnett, | 34 maj. | |

And the following additional returns from the 6th, Cobb's District:

| | Whig. | Dem. |
|-----------|---------|------|
| Harris, | 82 maj. | |
| Franklin, | 78 maj. | |
| Hall, | 122 | |
| Jackson, | 157 | |
| Lumpkin, | 406 | |
| Madison, | 11 | |
| Walton, | 154 | |

For the Republican.

LIGHT.

When time was not; and chaos ruled; The eternal sat upon his throne, And sent his fiat forth. The earth, The clouds, and starry world arose; Yet darkness, ruled the hour. He spoke, And with the thunder tone, arose, A blaze of light, the orb of day; It rilled in gorgeous glory round, And shd, its dwelling place, supreme, Amidst the universe of God— The minor orbs beled their king, Then circled round, in order mov'd, Sublimely grand, in vast expanse, Obedient, and harmonious all, Content: and the morning rose, To songs of praise, from all the stars, And shouts of joy, in unison, Proceeding from the sons of God.

I.

PUZZLING QUESTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN WHIG—A CHALLENGE.

Has Gen. Taylor expressed any opinion as to the constitutional power of Congress to pass the Wilmot Provision?—Has he expressed any determination or any opinion that will bind him to veto the Wilmot Provision, should it be passed by Congress. If so, where are they to be found?

We put these questions in a spirit of candor, for the purpose of arriving at truth, and we call upon the Southern whigs to answer them. WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO ANSWER SIMILAR QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO GEN. CASS. Come up to the scratch, gentlemen! or acknowledge that YOU DARE NOT! We give fair notice, that we shall not accept for answer, that Gen. Taylor is pledged by his Allison letter to veto acts of Congress in violation of the Constitution—UNLESS it is the same time, that GEN. TAYLOR makes no such UNCONSTITUTIONAL promise for close quarters to the point.

glove is down—TAKE IT UP WHO DARE!!

Will our exchanges do us the favor to promulgate this challenge.

Athens Banner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer

America.

Decline in Cotton and Bread-stuffs.

New Movements of the Irish Insurgents—7,000 men encamped at Clonmel—Bridges at Waterford and Granby Ferry Burnt—Battle Between the Peasantry and Royalists!

We copy the following telegraphic despatch from an Extra of the Flag & Advertiser dated

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 30, 1845.

At half past 6 o'clock this night we received by telegraph from New York intelligence of the arrival of the steamer America. She brings news from Liverpool to the 10th inst., being seven days later than the news by the Acadia. The Cotton market was languid, with a decline of 1/8d. on lower qualities. Fair Upland 4 1/2d. and New Orleans 4 5/8d. Sales of the week amounted to 29,000 bales. Bread-stuffs and the Provision market generally have also declined.

It appears that the disturbances, which a few weeks ago seemed entirely at an end, have broken out afresh and are now seriously threatening. Some fighting has already taken place, and great numbers have been killed.

In France matters looked quiet, but there was very uneasy feeling everywhere. Government was making efforts to put down the clubs, but had not yet succeeded.

The war between Denmark and Germany it was supposed would break out again.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The ill-afflicted in Ireland remained quiet for so long a time, having suffered least, but on a late rebellion, and taken the field in large numbers. The chief object which kept them quiet, we presume, was to get in the first place, to get on the level, to wait for the long night. The first object could hardly have been obtained yet; but we presume, having armed more generally, and the long night being over at hand, and the grain harvest being all in, they have been goaded at last into open resistance by the continued arrests, on the part of the Government. There is another cause which probably has given a fresh impulse to the movement, and that is the large and enthusiastic meetings in New York and other parts of this country, and the large sums of money raised, and the promise held out of other and more potent aid as soon as open resistance had commenced.

Ireland.

Our second despatch informs us that the Irish insurgents have taken the field in large numbers, and that 7,000 men were encamped near Clonmel, who were farmers. The Cork Examiner published rumors of risings at Waterford and other places.—The bridge at Waterford had been burnt down and at Granby Ferry also. Troops were being sent from Youghal barracks in a steamer for various disturbed points, and some were despatched to Kilkenny. Some 4,000 insurgents were encamped on Young's hill. A body of armed peasantry had attacked the police station at Portland, and had been repulsed with severe loss on both sides. It was supposed that Richard O. Gorman, whose escape to France was so generally reported and believed, was at the head of the movement.

France.

Gen. Cavaignac was much alarmed at the state of parties. There were rumors of forts being made by the Bonapartists to secure the election of Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency. The Government was determined to send an army of observation to the Rhine, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs between France and Austria on account of the Italian affairs.

Germany.—Public feeling among the German States was settling into a determination to establish a permanent empire.

Italy.—The Neapolitan troops have taken Messina after a severe resistance. In Tuscany a severe conflict has taken place between the people and soldiers in which one hundred of the latter were killed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.—The Kilkenny Moderator says: The intelligence from Carrick and the surrounding district, received since we went to press last night, has been much more alarming than we had then anticipated. No doubt now remains of the fact of an insurgent force having assembled and shown a spirit of the utmost determination. The main body of the rebels, said to be 4000 strong, is encamped on Ahenny Hill, in the county of Tipperary but immediately adjoining the extreme limits of this country. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are in the camp, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O. Gorman is said to be the chief in command, and Doherty is also said to be among them. The commissariat is regularly supplied by the neighboring farmers, who voluntarily send in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them by compulsion.

At about 6 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, a detachment from the camp proceeded to the police barracks of the State Quarters, which, the constabulary had only quitted about twenty minutes previous to take refuge at Piltown. The insurgents at once distance from the house fired through the windows, but finding there was not any person within, they soon took possession of it, and ultimately set it on fire, reducing the en-

tire house and furniture to ashes. Rumor states that all the other surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and that in some cases the police were disarmed, while in others the men had fortunately quitted their barracks previously and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel.

The driver and guard of the Cork mail, which arrived here at about 10 o'clock last night, reported that the police had quitted the Glenbowe station, and had retired to that of Nine mit house.

Shortly previous to the arrival of the coach at the latter place, a party of insurgents had surrounded the station and demanded that the united parties within, numbering about ten men, should surrender their arms. The police refused, and upon the insurgents proceeding to attack the house, the little garrison fired out and put the belligerents to flight. The guard states that he saw one man, an athletic young peasant, lying dead on the road and the people of the neighborhood told him that many had been wounded.

AN UNFORTUNATE YORE.—Two between Fillmore and Taylor the opposition is in danger of finding itself without any party whatever on the day of election. Fillmore is the yellow fever to all Southern Whigs, and is killing them by scores. Taylor is the cholera among all northern Whigs, and is carrying them off by scores.

Put up to work together, they are pulling in different directions, and every opinion of the one is controverted or opposed by some act or sentiment of the other. If Taylor promises support to Southern slavery even in indefinite terms Fillmore's consistent Abolitionism is quoted to his confusion. If Fillmore advertises for free soil sympathy, Taylor's Southern interests and instincts are held up in reply.

If Taylor praises Jackson, Fillmore votes and speeches against refunding the fine of Judge Hall are pointed out. If Taylor professes to be satisfied with the Tariff of 1846, Fillmore's hoisted patriotism and zealous support of the Tariff of 1842 are proved from the impracticable record. If Taylor promises to make no removals for opinion sake, Fillmore's connection with the prospective cabinet of the hundred days in 1841 is revived. If Taylor denounces all Bankrupt Laws as frauds, Fillmore's votes and speeches for the corrupt scheme of 1841 will also be shown from the journals. And yet this is the team which was to ride down rough-shod, the Democracy of the nation.

Pennsylvanian.

From the Augusta Age Sept. 14.

Maine.

The election.—Maine certain for Cass and Butler by from 10,000 to 15,000.

One of the delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention in May last pledged the vote of Maine to Cass and Butler by TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY!

The vote on Monday last renders it evident that the pledge will be GLORIOUSLY REDEEMED—it will be more than redeemed, Maine will give Cass and Butler a majority over the federal ticket in November of more than ELEVEN THOUSAND!

Taylor cannot get the vote which Hamlin received last Monday; and Cass will receive a larger vote than that given to Dana. Many of the free soil whigs who voted for Hamlin, will not vote for Taylor. Freeman H. Morse, in Lincoln, and many other prominent Clay whigs throughout the State, who voted the free soil ticket on Monday last, will vote against Taylor on Monday.

The denunciation of a certain called Free-soil or Quakers, who are now hotly warring in this State, and who are principally whigs, will not give Taylor because of his connection with the Mexican war. They denounce him as a man of blood.

The democracy of our sister State need have no fears of Maine. They may count with the utmost certainty upon their hearty vote for the Baltimore nominations by a majority as large. If a larger, than the plurality which the democratic candidate for governor received on Monday last over a federal competitor.

Our democratic friends in the State have caused for congratulation in view of the signal triumph which they achieved on Monday last in their own State.

Our last number in our own State most adverse, and in spite of elements of discord and distraction such as they have rarely been called upon to encounter.

The democracy, let it be remembered, they have increased their vote on that of last year by more than EIGHT THOUSAND!

They will give Dana a plurality over Hamlin, the whig candidate for governor, of more than ELEVEN THOUSAND!

They have preserved their ranks unbroken by any of the new "isms," and hold the party intact for the November campaign when they will largely increase their vote over federalism. AS GOES MAINE, SO GOES THE UNION.

TAYLOR AND THE WILMOT PROVISION

Another last letter from Gen. Taylor. The whigs of Auburn, New York, recently held a meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That as whigs we are unalterably and forever in favor of the exclusion of slavery from all free territory now, or hereafter to become the property of the U. States.

Resolved, That we view Gen. Taylor, as a man, honorable—as a soldier, brave, as a patriot, incorruptible—as a statesman, honest—as a whig, unwavering and true. That we regard his election to the Presidency as the

